

that the soldiers never molested any one except night riders. If the officers of the law in the counties where these night riders lived and did their work could not or would not suppress them, do you mean to say that the soldiers could not change their ideas from those of mob members to those of peaceful citizens? They were killing people, they were burning homes, they were destroying depots, they were laying cities in ashes, they were terrorizing whole communities, they were driving men from the State. These men were being threatened, and no one else was threatened—and yet the Judge says that you could not push an idea through their heads with a bayonet. And again he says:

"However, any opponent, Democrat or Republican, cares to take up the other side, I am prepared to meet him on the subject."

I will take the other side and make my appeal to the law-abiding people of Kentucky. I am willing to abide by their decision, even on his statement made at Hopkinsville, and ignore his statement at Frankfort, that he waited three years to explain, and which he did not then explain until he became a candidate for Governor.

Of course the Democrats are not going to fight Judge O'Rear now. They want him nominated, and will hold their fire until after the nominations are made. But I here and now enter my solemn protest against the nomination by the Republican party of a candidate for Governor holding the views on law and order that have been expressed publicly by Judge O'Rear. Whenever the Republican party, the party of Lincoln, of Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, forsakes the principles of Law and Order and winks at mobs and mob violence, it should go into exile and never again boast of more than half a century of the greatest achievements known to political history.

Judge O'Rear may have thought he was right when he made that statement, and if the people think he said the right thing or the things that ought to have been said at that time, everything else being equal, he should be nominated, but when you do nominate him, if you do, you have struck a blow at the very cornerstone of civil liberty. You should think well before making your decision.

The conference to which Judge O'Rear alludes was called by the Governor just after the night riders had put the torch to Princeton, Hopkinsville and Russellville, and about the time that Hiram Hedges was murdered in cold blood by the night riders in the presence of his wife and babies and in his own home. It was at this time that lovers of law and order should have had their wits about them. They should have said and done the right thing at the right time. The eyes of the world were on Kentucky, and she cried: "Is there not calm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Then why is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

We all agree that the trust was doing wrong, and for that wrong they ought to have been punished, but there was a way and a place. They should have been taken to the proper forum, where the weak and the strong meet upon a common level. Chapter 101, Kentucky Statutes, beginning with Section 3,915, provides a way, and no one was better prepared than Judge O'Rear to explain the line of procedure. That statute fixes a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, or six months to twelve months in the county jail, or the court may so fine and imprison at the discretion of the jury. Proceedings could have been brought by any one of 119 County Attorneys or by any one of thirty-four Commonwealth Attorneys. The courts are open always, and Judge O'Rear, sitting in the court of last resort, could have seen to it that justice was given them if the cases ever got to his court. Why did he not advise what line to pursue instead of saying:

"You can not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet?"

There is no place in this land of the free and home of the brave for mobs and the mob spirit. I think that every man at that peace conference should have said that law and order must reign and that peace must be established, and those in that conference should have met mob violence with that stern determination that would have convinced all that law-breakers could find no encouragement at the State Capitol, and especially none from a member of the Court of Appeals of the State. But, instead, Judge O'Rear threw a bombshell into the camp of Law and Order that kindled more fire in the breasts of the night riders and mob sympathizers than all the speeches and all the editorials that had gone before. Why? Because at that time he was a member of the Court of Appeals of the State, the court of last resort. If I am not mistaken, he was Chief Justice of that court, the man of all men who should have counseled obedience to the law.

The law-breakers had a right to think that if the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals should feel that way about their acts, they had not to fear any trouble from the inferior courts or from officers clothed with less power. That very speech gave Judge O'Rear the sympathy of every night rider in Kentucky. It was carried from neighborhood to neighborhood, from county to county, wherever these sons of darkness had an organization. "It was told in Gath and it was published in the streets of Askelon," until every night rider in the State began to sing the praises of Judge O'Rear. At the same time, however, his speech drove from him a greater number of law-and-order men, so that he lost more than he gained.

And there is another thing that should be taken into consideration. Night riders, as a rule, are confined to Democratic localities, and they have but little to do in Republican conventions and Republican elections. I do not mean to give offense, but the records show that night riding flourishes only in Democratic strongholds, with but one single exception. That exception is Christian County, but I do not mean any reflection on Christian County, God bless her. She has

comparatively few night riders of her own, but she has suffered grievously at the hands of the lawless from other and Democratic counties. The mob that destroyed her beautiful city came from another county. They travel from one county to another. There are not many of them, although Judge O'Rear thinks there are enough of them to nominate him for Governor. He is mistaken. They can not get into Republican conventions. If all the Republican night riders in Kentucky should attend the convention in Christian County, where he opened his campaign, there would not be enough of them to carry that county for Judge O'Rear, because there are more law and order people in Christian County than there are Republican night riders in the entire State of Kentucky. They are nearly all Democrats, and Judge O'Rear is supposed to be a Republican; but, to read his speech, one might have some doubt.

Yet Hopkinsville is where Judge O'Rear went to open his campaign, and before the ink was dry on his announcement as a candidate he pitched his tent in Dawson Springs—Dawson Springs, where the night riders visited one of the leading hotels about the time of his Frankfort speech, and took therefrom one of the guests of the hotel, dragged him to the river bank, whipped him and made him leave the country, and today, on account of the night riders he is forced to make his home in a distant State. The Judge, while at the Springs, was in daily communication with his friends in that part of the State, and doubtless received many assurances of support—from the Democratic night riders.

He capped the climax by opening his campaign at Hopkinsville, where, during the night-ride troubles a mob, estimated to contain from two hundred to three hundred men, all masked, visited the city under cover of darkness, shooting up the plate glass fronts from one end of the main street to the other, burning tobacco factories, shooting a railroad engineer off his engine, whipping people and committing almost every crime and outrage known to night riders. I can imagine that if the Judge had paused to listen during his speech he could still have heard the echo of the rattling glass, the tramp of the midnight mob, and could have smelled the smoke that I should think still hangs low over the rich valleys of good old Christian County, from the burning barns, over the destruction of which suits are now pending in the United States Court at Owensboro. I say, the people are wondering why this man should have gone to this place at this time to open his campaign. I will admit that I am at a loss to know, unless it was that he might be in close proximity to the mobs that burned Princeton and Hopkinsville, or have a reunion of the night riders of the State, where he could be present.

But, gentlemen, is that the way to bring capital to your State? The foreign investor, when contemplating coming among us, will ask the question, "Who is your Governor? What stand did he take during your night-ride troubles? Which side was he on?" Judge O'Rear's friends are boasting that he went into my district to open his campaign, and a paper supporting him said, "O'Rear has bearded the lion in his den." There were eight other districts in the State which had no candidates for Governor, and in courtesy he might have gone to any one of these. Not satisfied with invading my district, he has designs on my county, as is evident by the letters he is writing to the precinct committeemen of that county. Since Judge O'Rear made his announcement I have not so much as sent a letter to his district. Courtesy demands certain things of a candidate for the high office of Governor, and to man understands that courtesy better than Judge O'Rear, but ambition has dethroned courtesy, and the temptation was so great that he could not resist it. Judge O'Rear, of course, has the right to conduct his campaign as he sees fit, but when a man comes into my district and throws down the gauntlet, and all because my stand for law and order, for peace and quiet and security and the rights of the citizen, much as I opposed and am opposed to a speaking campaign for the nomination, I accept the gage of battle, and to the best of my ability will defend my cause. The Republicans everywhere say that my stand for law and order was right, but some who are supporting other candidates say that if I should be nominated the night riders would vote against me. Of course they will vote against me, but for every night-ride Republican that I lose I shall get two Democrats, law-and-order Democrats, in his place. I have no fear of the result on that score. Give me the nomination and I will take care of the night riders.

Gentlemen, my stand when I went among the night riders in 1908 and denounced them to their faces at their county seats, with signs of their devilry before my eyes and the threats of their vengeance ringing in my ears—my stand, I say, was right or it was wrong, and I want the Republican party to say which side it will take.

I frankly say to you, if on account of my stand for law and order, the Republican party thinks that I should not be nominated because the night riders are against me, then I protest against the nomination of a candidate by the Republican party because the night riders are for that candidate. If the time should ever come when the night riders control the Republican party or their fear or favor influences its councils, which I hope will never be, I want to say to you, and say it in all earnestness, as much as I love that old party, not alone on account of its splendid past, but on account of the magnificent future that lies before it; as much as I have enjoyed fighting its battles and glorying in its achievements, should it ever surrender to the night-riders of Kentucky, I want to say it with all the emphasis of my soul, that the time will come, and come quickly, when those who have shouldered the responsibility will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the fierce wrath of an outraged people—and fervently I shall say amen to their fate.

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Garden City, Kas.—In a letter from Mrs. James Hamner, of this city, she says, "I firmly believe that I would not be alive today, if it were not for Cardui. I had been a sufferer from womanly troubles all my life, until I found that great remedy. I feel that I can't praise it too highly." Are you a woman, suffering from some of the troubles, to which a woman is peculiarly liable? If so, why not try Cardui, the woman's tonic? You can rely on Cardui. It is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and acts gently but surely, without bad after-effects. "It will help you. Ask your druggist."

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See J. H. Dagg for contracting building and general repair work of all kinds. Phone 476.

If you have a house or building of any kind that you want moved see R. C. Lawson or call Cumberland phone 635.

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Office hours of the Great Hindoo Seer are from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. at Second and Liberty streets. Telephone 1002.

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For the rest of the season will sell Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from best pens at \$1.00 for 15. Standard Poultry Co. Phones 94.

Real Estate.

I am now located in Elkton and wish to say to my friends in Christian County that I have opened a Real Estate office in Elkton and will buy and sell all kinds of realty on commission. I have listed some fine farms in Todd county, which can be bought at reasonable prices. Will also find purchasers for Christian county land and in fact do a general real estate business covering this section of the state.

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Notice to Contractors and Farmers of Christian County.

The Fiscal Court of Christian will still receive bids to let out the lowest and best bidder (who shall give bond with surety approved by the court) the working and keeping in repair of all repair of all Dirt Roads in said county not contracted for, for not less than one nor more than four years. The said work shall be done as prescribed in bonds of contractors, the Fiscal Court reserving the right to annul any and all contracts made with contractors, when the terms of the contract are not fully complied with. Specifications on file in the office of E. W. Coleman, Road Supervisor. Said roads to be let by sections of from 1½ to five miles. Full particulars can be had as to any section by calling on the Road Supervisor, or County Judge. The Fiscal Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

E. W. COLEMAN, Road Supervisor.

WEEK-END RATES

To Dawson Springs and Cerulean Springs, Ky.

The Illinois Central will sell round-trip tickets to the above places at rate of one fare for the round-trip, beginning Saturday May 13th and on each Saturday and Sunday thereafter up to and including Sunday, October 15, 1911. Tickets good for returning Monday following date. For further information call ticket agent.

T. L. MORROW, Agent.

Market Report.

Corrected May 4, 1911.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean 13c per pound.
Country bacon, 15c per pound.
Black-eyed peas, \$4.50 per bushel.
Country shoulders, 12½c per pound.
Country hams, 18c per pound.
Irish potatoes, \$1.20 per bushel.
Northern eating Burbank potatoes, 90c per bushel.
Northern eating Rural potatoes \$1.20 per bushel.
Texas eating onions, \$3.00 per bushel.
Red eating onions, \$1.50 per bushel.
Dried Navy beans, \$3.20 per bushel.
Cabbage, New 5 and 10 cents a head.
Dried Lima beans, 10c per pound.
Country dried apples, 10c per pound.
Country dried peaches, 10c per pound.
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per pound.
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per pound.
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c per pound.
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound.
Fresh Eggs 20c per doz.
Choice lots fresh, well-worked country butter, in pound prints, 25c.

FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen.
Navel Oranges, 30c, 40c, per doz.
Bananas, 20c and 25c doz.
New York State apples \$8.00 to \$10.50 per barrel.

Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12½c per pound.
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound.
Live hens, 10c per pound; live cocks, 3c per pound; live turkeys, 16½c per pound.
Dressed geese, 11c per pound for choice lots, live 5½.
Fresh country eggs, 14 cents per dozen.
Fresh country butter 20c lb.
A good demand exists for spring chickens, and choice lots of fresh country butter.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Choice timothy hay, \$17.00.
No. 1 timothy hay, \$20.00.
No. 2 timothy hay, \$20.00.
Choice clover hay, \$14.00.
No. 1 clover hay, \$14.00.
No. 2 clover hay, \$12.00.
Clean, bright straw hay, \$6.00.
Alfalfa hay, \$16.00.
White seed oats, 42c.
Black seed oats, 40c.
Mixed seed oats, 41c.
No. 2 white corn, 50c.
No. 2 mixed corn, 50c.
Winter wheat bran, \$22.00.
Chops, \$3.50.

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to butchers and farmers:
Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb.
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb.
Mayapple, 3½; pink root, 12c and 13c.
Tallow—No. 1, 4½; No. 2, 4c.
Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; Clear Grease, 21c, medium, tub washed, 23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed, 18c to 23c.
Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c; dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c; gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck, 22c to 35c, new.
Hides and Skins—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. Southern green hides 8c. We quote assorted lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 better demand.

Homeseekers'

Excursion fares to points in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mexico, New Mexico, Wyoming. The Illinois Central will sell round-trip homeseekers excursion tickets to points in the above named states every first and 3rd Tuesday at very reasonably reduced rates. For further information call on, write or phone ticket agent Illinois Central, Cumb. 45-2.

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